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EX FARTE OR LATE FILED

June 26, 2001

HAND DELIVERY

Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 Twelfth Street, N.W. Room TW-A325 Washington, D.C. 20554

> Re: Ex Parte Written Submission ET Docket No. 98-142

Dear Ms. Salas:

The letter is submitted on behalf of Globalstar USA, Inc. and Globalstar, L.P., (collectively, "the Globalstar Parties") as a follow-up to their written *ex parte* presentation dated May 14, 2001, in the above-referenced proceeding.

In numbered paragraph 1 of the May 14, 2001, *ex parte* letter, the Globalstar Parties stated that additional information on the Globalstar frequency plan and, in particular, the direct "hard-wired" translation between the service uplink frequencies (1610.00-1626.5 MHz) and the feeder downlink frequencies (6875-7055 MHz) would be submitted separately. The attachment to this letter is the additional information referred to in the May 14, 2001, *ex parte* letter.

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Ms. Magalie Roman Salas June 26, 2001 Page 2

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(a) of the FCC's rules, an original and one copy of this letter and the attachment are being filed with your office. Please call the undersigned if you have any questions about this material.

Sincerely

Timothy J. Cooney

Attachment

cc: Julius Knapp Lisa Gaisford Tom Mooring Howard Griboff Trey Hanbury Karl Kensinger

ET Docket No. 98-142

Globalstar Frequency Plans and Coverage

- Globalstar uses C-Band frequencies for feeder links between the Gateway earth station and the satellites as shown in Figure 1.
- The C-Band antennas on the Globalstar satellites use the 6875-7055 MHz band. The entire 180 MHz is used not only for service capacity but also to maximize geographic coverage. Because of the linkage between the service uplink and the feeder downlink beams, any reduction of the feeder downlink allocation would diminish the ability of Globalstar to operate on certain return service beams (creating coverage gaps) or to operate on certain return service uplink (L-Band) frequencies (reducing capacity) throughout the entire gateway service area which may serve domestic as well as international traffic.
- For the C-Band feeder uplinks and downlinks, frequency reuse is accomplished through the use of both Right Hand Circular Polarization (RHCP) and Left Hand Circular Polarization (LHCP). Feeder link spectrum is organized in 16.5 MHz segments (or transponders), with eight segments on each feeder link polarization.
- The 16.5 MHz feeder link transponders correspond to the 16.5 MHz S-Band and L-band service link global NGSO MSS allocations. Within each forward link or return link user beam, the 16.5 MHz is comprised of 13 FDM channels, each 1.23 MHz wide, as shown in Figure 2. The feeder link transponder numbers map (via fixed frequency translations) to the S-Band and L-Band user link beams as shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5. The S-Band and L-Band frequencies are all reused in each of the 16 forward link and 16 return link user beams, respectively.

Figure 1 – Globalstar Frequency Plan

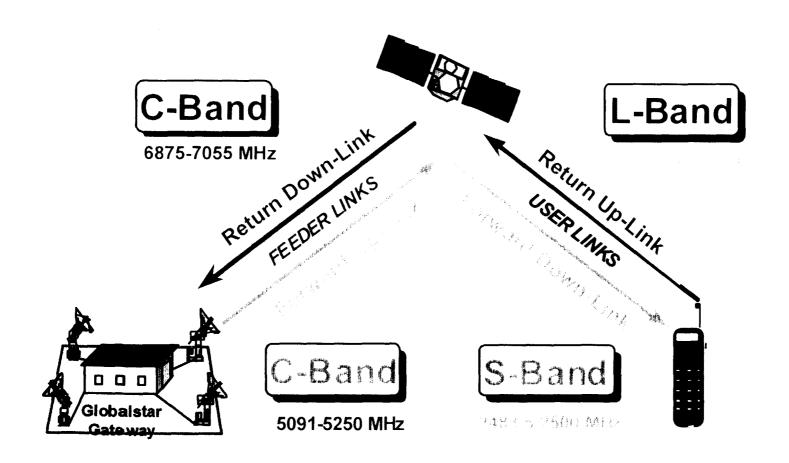


Figure 2 – L-Band & S-Band Channel Plan

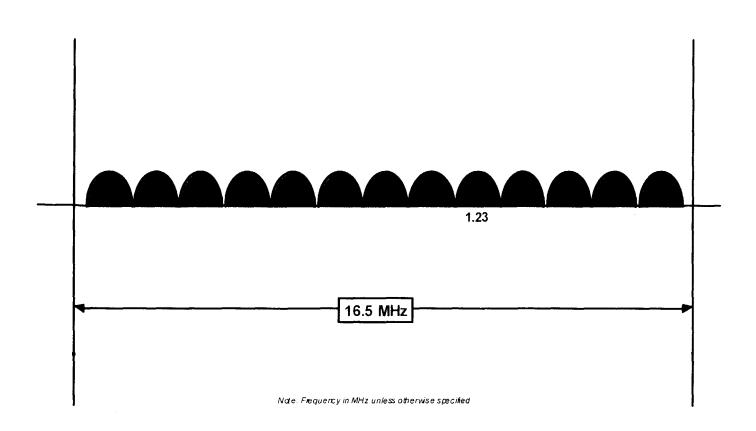


Figure 3 – S-Band and L-Band Satellite Beams

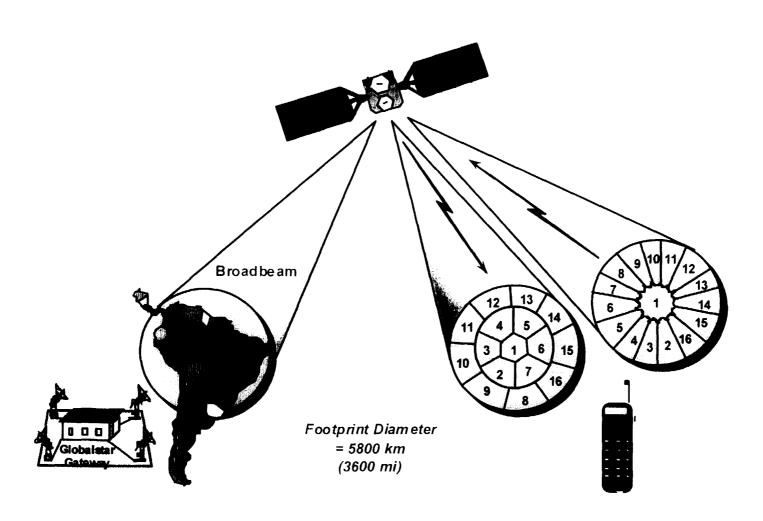


Figure 4 – Forward Link Beam Pattern

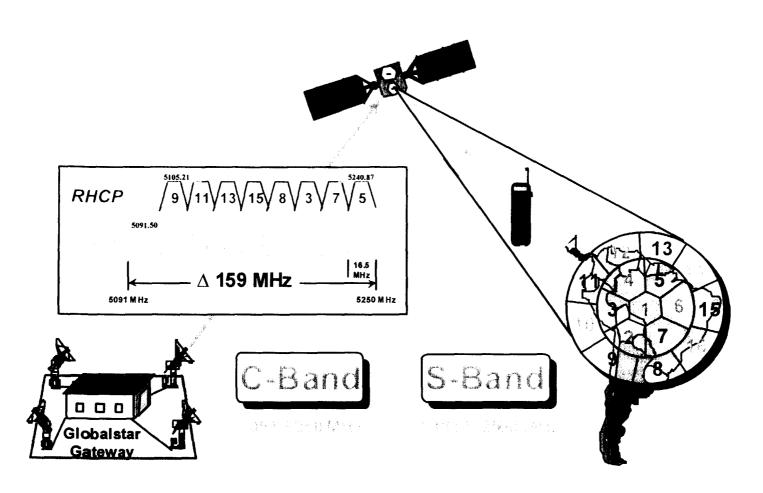


Figure 5 – Return Link Beam Pattern

